Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1808. [No. 2145.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

SALT.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board

April 5. dtf

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

Twenty Dollars *Reward*.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

Fifty Dollars *Reward*.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY* (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Fredericksburg, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are warned to harbor or carry him off at their peril

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☞ Salt afloat.

1600 bushels coarse Liverpool SALT, on board schooner Charles, Capt. Lincoln, from Boston—for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also for Sale,

(Now landing) the cargo of the schr Edward capt. Thomas, from Portland.

40 tons St. Petersburgh clean Hemp
100 bolts Ravens Duck
50 do. Russia do
40 tons Plaister Paris
20,000 feet merchantable lumber
60 boxes Candles
20 barrels New England Rum
34 do. Mackarell.

For Boston or an Eastern port.

THE SCHOONER

EDWARD,

Captain JOHN THOMAS;

Will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days, and for freight, or passage apply as above.

April 6. co6t

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine, } SALT.
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
COFFEE by tierce or bag.
Imperial and Young Hyson } TEA.
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 2awtf.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next o the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 300 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro' this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expence attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tons of Logwood. } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandize, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandize, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist Court, Dist. Columbia

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havanna, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandize and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havanna, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector:—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandize was imported in the said schooner from Havanna into the said port of Vienna, and there transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14 d29

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books, } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a *FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE* of the said *MERCHANDIZE*, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandize were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14. d29

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. *Samuel Craig* late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10. co6w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices* Dolls.	Cts.	D.	C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	2	50		
Navy		3			
Pilot		4	50		
Crackers	"	5			
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	12	—		
Bacon	lb.		10		
Butter for export			15	a	16
Coffee, West India			26		30
Cotton			20	*plenty*	
Chocolate			23		25
Candles Mould			20		21
Dipt			19		20
Spermaceti			50		53
Chese, American			12½		14
English			*none*		
Duck, Best Rusaia	bolts	26			
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*		
Herrings		4		4	5
Mackrel		8			
Shad		7	50	80	
Flax Seed			75	16	
Flour Superfine		4	8		
Fine		3	58		
Middlings		3	8		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		50		
Wheat			70		
Rye			80		
Barley		1			
Oats			42		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		12½		
Hemp	cwt.	9			
Hogslard	lb.		15		
Iron	ton	125	130		
Leather, Sole	lb.		28		
Lime	bbl.	2	25		
Limes		5			
Lemons box		10			
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5			7
Pine scantling		2			3
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
ngles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4	50		
Common		8	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		20			
bll Red Oak		10			
hhd. do.		9			
Meal	bus.		50		56
Molasses	gal.		50		
Nankeens	piece		90		
Pork prime	bbl.	16			18
Cargo		15			16
Southern 2d qual.		15			16
Plaister Paris c. pr.	ton	6	50		
Do. retail		8			
Piemento			27		
Pepper			22		24
Porter, American	doz.	2	25		
London					*none*
Rice	100lbs.	3	50	4	
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		10		11
Do. brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			31		
Not refined			20		25
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy 4th proof		1	80	1	50
Rum Jam. 4th do		1	5	1	15
Antigua 2d			85		90
American			50		56
Whiskey			42		45
Sugar H. white	100lb	11	50	12	
Do. brown		9	50	10	
Candy white		13			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		9	50	10	50
Do. 2d do.		8		9	
Do 3d do.		7		8	
Loaf	lb.		19		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		90		
Lisbon		75	85		
Cadiz		75	85	*plenty.*	
Liverpool blown		75	85		
Do. coarse		57	85		
Turks Island			90		
Isle of May			90		75
Liverpool fine sack		3	50		
Shot pattent	cwt.	16			
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	66		
Crowley		17		18	
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb		90		100
Imperial		1	40	1	50
Tallow, Amer.			16	*scarce*	
Wax Bees'			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	260		300	
Lisbon	gal.	1	25	1	33
Sherry		1	50	1	75
Teneriffe			80	1	20
Claret	doz.	8		12	
Malaga	gal.		95	1	
Port		1	50	*scarce.*	
Tin, in boxes		19		20	

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	95pr.ct.
Potomac do	90
Marine Insurance	80
Little River Turnpike	80
Potomac Bridge Shares par.	
Exchange on London, par. to 2 pr. ct. adv.	

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, *Feb* 6.

The late orders in council produced a very long and interesting discussion in the House of Commons last night. In the course of the discussion, Mr. PERCIVAL, in answer to a remark that the orders would have the effect of producing a war with America replied.

"With regard to the effect which these orders wight have on our relations with America, that was a most important subject. Some persons apprehended that they might induce America to go to war with us. He trusted not; he believed not;* no one would regret such an event more than himself. He was far from entertaining the mistaken idea, that we might redeem our own losses by the sufferings of America; loss to America, was loss to G. Britain. He wished to prevent war with America; for although the mischiefs which America would suffer by war, must first be felt by her, they would eventually be felt by us.—The prosperity of America was the prosperity of Great Britain, and he was as anxious to preserve peace with America consistently with the rights and interests of this country, as any man. As he hoped that peace might be preserved, he helieved that would be preserved; for if any enlightened view existed in America of the principles of the measures which he had adopted, it was impossible that they could be the cause of war. It was impossible that the Americans could look at the orders of council, without perceiving in them many instances of caution not to injure America.—There were various exceptions in dimunition of the military effect of those orders, which showed that we were desirous of doing as little injury to the United States as possible.—The British government had been actuated by no spirit of jealousy or hostility against America. They had merely done that which it was their duty to do, in consequence of the measures that had been adopted by the enemy for the destruction of the country."

The orders in council of the 11th November, were founded upon the principle of the order of council issued on the 7th of January last, which in its preamble declared "that such attempts on the part of the enemy [his decree of blockade] would give his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and would warrant his majesty in enforcing the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power had vainly hoped to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects." The preamble then goes on to enforce the necessity of taking some steps to restrain the violence of the enemy. The present ministers acted precisely upon the principle laid down in the preamble. They did what the late ministers enforced the justice and professed their intention of doing, in case their measure of retaliation did not bring the French government to a greater sense of moderation. It did not bring the French government to any such sense. Their violence and injustice increased, and we adopted a more full and ample measure of retaliation—and a more full and ample retaliation was even contemplated by the late ministers, for in the debate upon their order, they replied to some persons who had objected to its efficiency as a measure of retaliation, "that these gentlemen misconstrued them, that the measure was not meant as a full and final retaliation, but merely as an experimental one; and that by the issue of that experiment would their future measures be regulated."—Here than we have the present ministers pursuing the path and principle which had been laid down by their predecessors, and for doing so they are by those very predecessors attacked and censured. In nineteen instances out of twenty, the country will be very ready to allow that the present ministers would deserve the severest censure were they to follow the footsteps of the late—though to be sure from the late the censure would come with no great decree of consistency.

The points upon which the opposition attack the ministers for having adopted the principle which they laid down, are, that the orders were illegal, because they emanated from the privy council, whose jurisdiction is limited—that ministers should have waited to enquire whether the boasting decree of blockade had ever been carried into effect—that the order of council of the 7th January was only carrying into effect the rule of the war of 1756 that that part of the order which related to certificates of origin, was not conformable to law—that it would have been prudent, while an important negociation with America was going on, to abstain frem any thing that might frustrate its object—that the refusal of the president of the United States to ratify the treaty, was no proof that it had not been ratified—and that the orders were a direct infraction of that treaty; that they were also a violation of Magna Charta, which provides that merchants should uot be obstructed on the high seas; and that it is unconstitutional to prevent thier entering our ports, when they are not prohibited by act of parliament; that they were a violation also of subsequent acts of parliament, passed in the reign of Edward III. which enact, that no ship shall be arrested on the high seas, or compelled to come to England, without the consent of the master of the ship or cargo.

These objections were completely answered—It was shewn that the privy council in issuing the orders of the council, acted as the council of the crown, which by its prerogative in war, was empowered to interrupt the trade of the neutrals, to prevent their entrance into our ports; and to impose a toll upon them. The opposition however had confounded the power of the privy council as a judicature, with its power as the council of the crown. But if these orders were illegally issued, as the late ministers contend, their own order, which was issued under the same authority, must also have been illegal. 2. If the present ministers to have waited to ascertain whether Bonapart's blockading decree had been carried into effect, and whether neutrals would submit to it, why did not the late ministers?—That decree was issued on the 21st November 1806—the order of the late ministers wrs issued on the 7th January before they could nave ascertained whether it had been carried into effect, or whether neutrals were inclined to submit to it. The present ministers had sufficiently ascertained before they had re course to their orders of November 11, that neutrals had submitted to Bonaparte's measures. 3. With respect to the rule of the war of 1756, the order of council of January 7, did not merely carry it into effect, but went beyond it. The rule of 1756 interrupted the coasting trade of the enemy, upon the principle that the commerce which belligerent powers refused to neutrals during the war. But the commerce of Spain, Prussia, &c. with France, was never prohibited by the order of January 7. 4. In answer to the assertion that that part of the order relating to the certificates of origin, was not conformable to law, it was replied, that vessels which carried those certificates made themselves a party with the enemy; they covered the property of the enemy. If a vessel, by taking a certificate of origin from our enemy, said to the French government, here am I complying with your every wish, exerting myself to gratify every desire you may be pleased to express, was it not proper that such vessel, however much she might profess to be neutral, should be subject to such corrective measures as this country might legally employ?—5. But we were engaged in an important negociation with America, and ought to have abstained from any thing that might tend to frustrate its object. This argument, if it had any weight, would equally apply to the late ministers. They had just signed a treaty with America. Why did they do an act which might tend to prevent the ratification of the treaty? 6. But the refusal to ratify the treaty with America by the President, is no proof that it has not been ratified, because this depends upon the senate and not upon the President. As however, it has been returned to this country by the President, the senate cannot be placed in a situation to pronounce upon it. It can never be before the Senate. It must be considered therefore, to all intents and purposes as a treaty which has been refused to be ratified. 7. The argument founded upon MIgna Charta, and the statutes of Edward, is a weak one, because those statutes do apply to a time of war, and do not affect the royal prerogative in time of war.

Mr. Perceval and the Master of the Roll's speeches were extremely able ones. Mr. Windham's reply to the latter was about as victorious a one as his reply to Mr. Canning.

He made use of an argument which by the frequency with which we have seen it adapted by the opposition, is deemed, no doubt, to be a strong one.—"Was it a sufficient answer on the part of the present ministers when they were accused of doing wrong, to shew that their predecessors had done the same thing?—No! No man says it is a sufficient answer to the country—but, at least, it it is a sufficient answer to those men who complain of ministers, for doing what they themselves did before them.—*Courier.*

**Another paper (the Globe) reports Mr. Percival to have expressed himself in the following manner:—"I am anxious extremely anxious to quiet the apprehensions of those who conceive these orders of council will be productive of war with America; I trust they will not, I am convinced they will not."*

FACTS

Respecting the treatment of Americans by the commanders of British vessels of war, within the neutral waters of the empire of China, in 1807.

The brig Caravan, captain Gilchrist, arrived at Macoa, and was boarded by an officer from his majesty brig Diana, lieutenant Kempthorne, commander. The officer had orders to take out a Frenchman who had been impressed by the captain of a British vessel in the Straits of Malacca, but returned by order of the commander in chief on that station. Capt. Gilchrist refused to deliver him, alledging his engagements to perform the voyage, and reminding the officer of his former impressments. The next morning the Caravan was again boarded, and the demand for the Frenchman renewed, when the officer was informed that he had left the brig, and was allowed to search. As his search was unsuccessful, he took a Dutchman, who was shortly after returned, & informed captain Gilchrist he had orders to take his carpenter, provided the Frenchman could not be found. He was told in reply, that the Frenchman was not on board, and that he should not have the carpenter. At this time, the Caravan having her pilot on board, had got under way to run up the river, and the Diana was under way to windward of her. As soon as the officer reached the Diana she bore away, run stern on the Caravan, when lieut Kempthorne, and 30 or 40 men armed with cutlasses and pistols, boarded and demanded the Frenchman or the carpenter.

Captain Gilchrist replied, that no man should be taken but himself, and ordered his carpenter below. Kempthorne ordered his seamen to seize some of the crew, which captain Gilchrist opposing, Kempthorne directed them to seize him. This they attempted to do; as he was rescuing one of his seamen, they cut him across the head, disarmed and threw him upon deck, where they tied him and his first officer. They next tied a rope round his second officer, threw him overboard and dragged him on board the Diana!

This outrageous exercise of power, ended by the release of captain Gilchrist and the return of his officer, and permission to proceed to Whampoa. A few days after arrived the schooner Topaze, captain Nichols, owned by Messrs. Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore, and was examined by an officer from the Diana. The next day, the 8th of August, three English & one American seaman, belonging to the schooner, sent a letter to lieutenant Kempthorne, expressing a wish to leave the schr. and enter his majesty's service, and requesting a boat might be sent for them, which was done, and a demand made by Kempthorne for their wages, which being refused, he found some money of the schooner's, by directions of one of the runaway seamen, paid them himself, and returned on board his vessel. He was there informed by these sailors, that the schooner had been committing piratical depredations on the south west coast of America, firing at, and plundering under English colors, three Spanish brigs Without questioning their veracity, he immediately armed his boats, and proceeded for the schooner. She was under way running in for the Portuguese harbor, called the Typa, by permission of the governor of Macoa. As the boats approached, captain Nichols desired them to keep off, determined, as it is supposed, not to suffer the same insults that had been offered to capt. Gilchrist, and as the boats still approached, he presented a blunderbuss at the nearest; the men from which boarded almost immediately. Lieut. Kempthorne was slightly wounded on the temple and knocked overboard. The boat then dropped astern to pick him up, which having done, they boarded on each quarter, wounded two men and a boy, and forced their whole crew to retreat forward, where capt. Nichols was shot through the body by the sailing master of the brig, and expired immediately. The remainder of the crew fled to the forecastle, and the schooner remained entirely in the possession of the British, who moved her alongside the Diana, and shifted her cargo into the latter without further ceremony.

Shortly after arrived the Phæbe, captain Pellew, who approved of lieutenant Kempthorne's conduct, took the deposition of the seamen belonging to the schooner, and although not a circumstance transpired to induce the public to place any belief in the assertions of the disaffected seamen, ordered her for Bombay for trial on suspicion of piracy. A request was made a few hours afterwards to lieutenant Kempthorne by an American gentleman at Macoa, for the body of captain Nichols, who informed him that it was already buried. The Americans soon learnt with mingled emotions of regret and indignation, that it had been committed to the waves without form or ceremony. They were, however, to be further insulted by captain Pellew. He had impressed from the Belisarius several American seamen, and although proofs were forwarded, taken by the American consul, Mr. Carrington, of their citizenship, not only refused to give them up, but returned an insolent reply to the letter which accompanied them. He had on board his ship a British seaman, impressed from the ship Fair American, capt. Cracklin, two years preceding, and who had received from captain Cocklin, duplicate drafts for his wages, upon a house in London. As the sailor had kept one of the drafts, an application was made to captain Cocklin, on his arrival at Macoa, in the General Clarkson, for the payment of it. This was refused, unless the other could be produced, or a protest to shew that it had not been paid by his agents

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in London. The General Clarkson proceeded for Whampoa, though capt. Pellew threatened, if the draft was not paid, to fire into her while getting under way. The draft was shortly afterwards forwarded to Mr. Carrington, with a demand for payment, and for the payment of the wages due the men impressed from the Belesarius; and a threat, that in case of refusal, he would send his boats and take out six men from the Clarkson, in addition to the two he had before taken. Ere any reply could be returned to this letter, another was received by Mr. Carrington, importing, that captain Pelew had heard of a combination among the American capts. to defend their vessels from being boarded at Whampoa, and to render each other assistance in case the Phaeton's boats should attempt it; and that he was determined, in case the bill was not immediately paid, together with the wages, before demanded to send 200 men on board the Company's ship Retreat, laying at Whampoa, haul her along side the Clarkson, and enforce his demands. This letter was by Mr. Carrington communicated to the American captains at Canton, who immediately made such arrangements as were thought necessary to repel an attack. Fortunately the Hang Merchants became alarmed, and by a speedy interference obliged captain Pellew to relinquish his intention.

The British ships anchor at the mouth of the river Tigris, and bring too and examine all vessels. As they have the power, they contend for the right, of exercising jurisdiction within the neutral waters of China, and as the Chinese honor is not sensible to insult of this nature, it is probable they will continue the exercise of their assumed rights, till the American government shall interfere for its prevention.

NEW YORK, *April* 15.

Yesterday the British packet Lord Hobart, captain Hamilton, sailed from this port, with upwards of 60 passengers, with a fine breeze from W. N. W. As she passed Fort Columbus, she fired a salute of eight guns; on which the colors were hoisted at the fort.

—

Captain Parsons, who arrived this morning in 13 days from Havanna, informs us it was reported there that the British had been defeated in their attack upon Martinique, with the loss of 5000 men.

On the other hand, captain Jeffers, from Jamaica, informs us that it was stated in the Jamaica papers that Martinique had surrendered to the British arms; and a report prevailed that Guadaloupe had also surrendered.

—

General Rey, the French consul of this city, embarked secretly on board the Arcturus, bound for Bordeaux, on Wednesday last. This unexpected departure has excited considerable enquiry into the cause of a step so hasty and unlooked for, and has occasioned loud complaints from a number of persons with whom he has transacted commercial business. In explanation it is reported, that Mr. Pichon, now in France, and who was recalled from this country, has implicated M. Rey in his transactions and accounts, and that his personal appearance is absolutely necessary for the explanation of the manner in which the funds of his government have been disposed of, and to make a regular settlement with the proper officers. The secret and surruptitious mode of his departure has, however, given great offence to a number of persons with whom he has been connected in mercantile and other concerns.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 13.

Arrived schooner Mary, captain Bowen from Guadaloupe, St. Kitt's, Antigua and Jamaica—the latter in twenty days—she sailed in ballast, not being permitted to take any cargo on board, as she had not brought any to the island. In her came passengers captain Burrows, of the new brig Betsy, from Baltimore for St. Domingo, carried in and condemned. Capt. Burroughs of the ship Eliza, from Cadiz for New York, carried in and condemned under the order of British council of Nov. last. Left there brig Friends, Medcalf, from this port, just arrived; the brig Ruth and Mary, Russell, of Philadelphia; the brig Agnes, —, to sail the next day after the Mary for New York. Also the brig Susannah, Newman, from Laguira for this port—ordered for trial the day after captain B. left Kingston.

Captain B. left a brig at Guadaloupe belonging to New York, and a brig belonging to Connecticut, at St. Kitts—but does not recollect their names. The brig Ann, Lane, sailed from Kiegston for Alexandria a few days before captain B.

Captain B. further informs, that the Agness for New York was to sail in company with several armed ships under convoy of an armed brig bound for New England—and the brig Fox for the Spanish Maine. On the 28th of March, off cape Antonio, captain B. spoke the schooner George Washington, Furlong, from Jamaica for Newburyport, out 7 days—had lost one may by sickness. And on the 3d of April, off the Manilla reef, spoke the schooner Caty Ann, Marshall, from Havanna for New York, out 4 days.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

WASHINGTON, *April* 16.

The house of representatives met at 12 o'clock to-day after having attended the body of Mr. Crowninshield about half a mile It was sent to Baltimore, and thence to Salem.

Mr. *Quincy* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Essex, (Mas) complaining of their sufferings under the embargo, referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred petitions on the same subject.

The bill from the senate to continue in force for a further time, the act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and in the waters under their jurisdiction was read three times and passed.

The bill for the relief of Mathew Smith and Davies Gates, and the bill to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to state judges and state courts, were agreed to in committee of the whole, and ordered to be read a third time and on Monday.

The amendments of the senate to the bill concerning public contracts were also agreed to after a short discussion, yeas 59, nays 27.

A message was received from the senate, notifying that they had passed a bill for the establishment of a turnpike company in the county of Alexandria; also, the bill to authorise the sec'ry of the treasury, to pay to the comptroller of the treasury, in trust, the amount of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister of the U. S. at the court of France; and that in the absence of the vice president they had elected Samuel Smith (of Maryland) president of the Senate pro tem.

On motion of Mr. *D. R. Williams* the house went into committee of the whole on the bill making provision for arming the whole body of the militia of the U. S. Ayes 44, Nays 38.

Mr. *Randolph* moved to fill the blank in the first section with the words "one million of dollars," was to appropriate that further sum for the purchase or manufacture of arms.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Smilie, Taylor, Rhea, Findley, Ely, and Holland; and supported by Messrs. Randolph, Macon, Lloyd and Nicholas; after which the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again—when, after repeated calls, the house adjourned (6 o'clock) there being no quorum.

—

Extract of a letter from Eastport, (Maine) dated March 30.

"Within these few days, the collector, who is extremely vigilant, has received additional instructions from Washington, in consequence of which he has appointed a large number of inspectors to watch every place where property is stored, and has engaged several boats in his service, which were intended for transport business. Several seizures have been made—one the last night, a sloop with flour.

"Boats are employed rowing round the island every night that the weather will permit, so that no property can be passed over without manifest danger.

"The licence from the government of New Brunswick, for salted provisions into that province, is withdrawn, which exposes the beef and pork which may be landed on the British side to seizure."

Captain Hammond, who arrived at Boston on the 6th instant from Liverpool, saw a VESSEL ON FIRE, March 5, in lat. 47, long. 28 11. This must be *one more American victim to French Conflagrating Friendship and Amity.*

It has been said, that, as it respects the decrees and threats of Bonaparte, the embargo can only be considered "as a half way measure;" I am of the opinion the great danger is, that he will consider it as having gone *one half too far!*

[*Phil. Pap.*

FROM WASHINGTON,

April 12.

This morning Mr. Hillhouse (Con.) offered the following radical amendments to the constitution of the U. S.

1st. To reduce the term of service of members of the house of representatives from two years to one.

2d. A correspondent reduction of the senate from six years to three, one third to be chosen each year.

3d. To choose the president annually by lot out of those senators, whose term of service expires at that time.

4th. To limit his salary to fifteen dollars.*

5th. To abolish the office of vice president.

6th. To require the approbation of the senate and house of representatives to all appointments to office.

7th. To require the consent of the same branches to removals from office.

Mr. H. delivered a speech of about two hours, explanatory of the amendments & dwelt particularly upon the executive branch of the government, whose powers he thought exorbitant, and highly dangerous to the virtue, peace and happiness of the nation. To this source he attributed all the evils of that party spirit which agitates and divides the community. As his speech will probably be published, I forbear offering any comment upon these amendments. They were seconded by Mr. Crawford of Georgia, and ordered to be printed.

* We presume that our correspondent has made a mistake in this. It should probably be fifteen *thousand* dollars.

(*Ed. U. S. Gaz.*)

Extract from the Gibraltar Chronicle, of 18th February, 1808.

"It is with the greatest regret we lay before our readers the following statement of damage sustained by the shipping in this bay during the late gale from the eastward on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, which, from the testimony of the oldest inhabitants, was much more violent, and lasted longer than any storm they ever witnessed.

The American ship Two Brothers, from Leghorn, in ballast, sunk in Rosia bay; passengers and crew saved by the boats of his majesty's ship Rummomee with considerable difficulty. The American brig Minerva, from Barcelona, to this place, with wine, went to pieces at the back of the New Mole, crew saved. English brig Commerciante stranded near Jooiper's battery, and totally lost. A French Polacre ship, prize, overset, and the crew if any on board perished. An English Xebec overset, two women and one man drowned, the remainder of the crew saved. The English ship Euphrates parted both cables and drove on shore on the Spanish coast near the Palmones. The English ship Eliza lost all her cables and anchors, drove off the bank, and after sustaining a heavy fire from the Cabrita batteries, effected her escape thro' the gut; since returned. The American brig Mary from New York, with sugar, stranded under Loca battery, crew and cargo saved, the vessel got off with the loss of her masts, and being otherwise so much damaged as to render her not worth repairing. The American ship Shepherdess of New York with West India produce, drove out to sea and ran through the gut; is since returned with the loss of all her cables and anchors. Several small craft, whose names have not reached us, likewise went to pieces.

We learn from Algesiras, that 36 vessels of different descriptions have been driven on shore in that port and totally lost.

In Common Council,

APRIL 16, 1808.

Ordered, That John Longden, superintendant of police, do repair Fairfax street, between Wolfe and Gibbon streets, and that the expence do not exceed ten dollars, to be paid out of the funds of the southern district.

Ordered, That the assessor do proceed, forthwith, to make an assessment of all taxable property for the year 1808, except real property which was assessed last year; which assessment shall be the assessment of the present year; and that he assess all new improvements of real property.

Test.

James M. McRea, C. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to to-morrow's Sales,

A Variety of New Furniture, consisting of Desks, Bureaus, Dining and Card Tables, &c.

10 barrels N. E. Rum, 1 barrel Turrets, 20 barrels Potatoes, 75 boxes smoked Herrings, &c.

P. G. Maasteller.

April 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a long credit,

About 2000 bushels of Lisbon SALT

P. G. Marsteller.

April 18

SALT.

2500 bushels *Ground Allum Salt*, on board schooner Lucinda, Capt. Bears, which will be sold very low, provided immediate application be made to

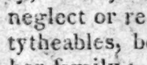
Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Who have also received,

50 reams Writing Paper.

For Boston,

SAID SCHOONER.



Will take two hundred barrels on freight. For terms apply as above

April 18 eo3t

Negro Girl for Sale.

A likely NEGRO GIRL for sale, thirteen years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

☞ *Wanted to hire, a Negro Woman.*

April 18. 3t

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria are requested to make out a list of their taxable property of the following description, in order that they may be prepared to hand the same to the subscriber when called upon.

Richard Lewis, *Assessor.*

April 16. d1w

A List of the Taxable Property.

Levies, wholesale merchants, retail ditto, shop keepers, tavern licences, stories, lamp tax, horses, cows, carts, drays, two wheel carriages four wheel ditto, dogs male and female, and biscuit bake houses.

Extract of the Law of the Corporation.

"And if any master or mistress of a family, or any owner of taxable property, shall neglect or refuse to give in a list of all male tytheables, belonging to, or residing in his or her family; or of all his or her taxable property, within five days after demand made thereof by any assessor, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any person whatsoever shall wilfully omit or misrepresent in the list given in, any tythable or any taxable property, or shall in any other manner conceal the same from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax imposed upon such tythable or taxable property. Every merchant, shop-keeper, mechanic, or other person, having in his of her service or employment any clerk, journeyman apprentice or assistant, shall render an account of the same in his or her list of tythables, and shall be accountable for the capitation tax hereby imposed, in like manner, and under the same penalties, as if such clerk, journeyman, apprentice or assistant were a member of his or her family.

April 16.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON, and MARY his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to Sale for ready money, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, upon the premises;

A Frame Store and Warehouse,

Built by the said PHILIP WANTON on a space of ground belonging to the heirs of John Saunders, deceased. The ground is subject to an annual rent payable to Samuel Coats, which rent is now several years in arrears, which will be made known on the day of sale

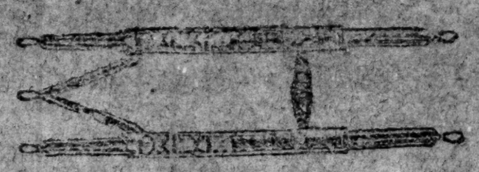
James Keith,
John C. Herbert.

April 9. 1awts.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

Fifteen Bales

Of beautiful retailing Cotton,

Received to day.

IN STORE——Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.

E. CILMAN.

April 11 (12) d3t lawtf

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain JOHN STACEY, on board the brig FAVORITE, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 11.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.
Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eo1m

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, executo a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

TEAS.

10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367
22,205 } Are prizes of 10 dolls.
30,403

A few tickets and halves for sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few days.

April 14

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Fouik.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER CORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

Just Received and for Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.

Madeira,
Buscllos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flour, indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart

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